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Campaign Song.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM SONG.

TUNE—"UNCLE SAM'S FARM."

Of all the mighty parties, from the East and from the West,
The Democratic party is the greatest and the best,
Every State in this great nation, it respects them all the same—
To preserve this glorious Union is its object and its aim.

CHORUS.

Then come along! come along! make no delay;
Come from every nation, come from every way;
Our Platform is broad enough, don't be alarmed,
The planks are all sound and the timbers unharmed.

Our sword is "equal rights," the Constitution our shield;
And with Justice on our banners, we will boldly take the field.
With Buchanan for our leader, we will route the Fusion hosts;
Ere the ides of next November there'll be nothing but their ghosts!

With Old Buck, of Pennsylvania, we'll buck them off the track;
And with Breck, of Old Kentucky, break their Abolition back.
The "Path Finder" has explored the mountain's top, and river's course,
And he'll soon explore Salt River on his little woolley horse.

Every State and Territory shall enact its local laws;
We will preach non-intervention, and we'll fight in freedom's cause;
We'll protect the right of suffrage from the "border ruffian" tools,
From the Know-Nothing assassins, and from Abolition fools.

Illinois and Indiana and New York will go for Buck,
Maine, New Hampshire, California, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.
All the States, both North and South, twenty-nine for Buck will count,
And we'll give the nigger stealers Massachusetts and Vermont.

Buchanan and Breckinridge.

A Southern Statement of the Issue.

We commend to our readers the subjoined extract from a late number of the *Richmond Enquirer*. The character, and position, and sentiments of this Journal are well known.—It is one of the ablest, plainest-spoken, most uncompromising, and influential papers of Virginia, and of the entire South. If any Southern Journal can speak for Virginia, and for the South, by authority—if any Journal represents and reflects the most thorough and uncompromising Southern sentiment and design—it is the *Richmond Enquirer*.

The extract below is a clear and dispassionate statement of the issue that now absorbs the country. It never was presented anywhere in so lucid a style, or precise a form. The position and claim of the South is set forth with unmistakeable exactness and authenticity, and an authoritative statement of the position of the South is itself a perfect refutation of Pseudo Republicanism. Hear the *Enquirer*:

Black Republicanism affects all respect for the legal safeguards of slavery. It does not propose to impair the security of the institutions of the South. It professes the utmost regard for the Constitution and the Union.—It even disclaims a sectional character, and avows itself the champion of conservatism. Yet, it appeals to the fanatical prejudices of the North, and thus enlists the abolition element in its service, while it retains the adhesion of more moderate men by its professions of nationality. The Black Republican party contrive to secure this strong position by representing themselves to be the champions of freedom, and the South as the propagandist of its peculiar institutions. The principle for which they affect to contend is, the restriction of slavery; the principle which they claim to combat is, the extension of slavery. This is the fictitious issue which they present to the country, and employ as the agency of sectional aggrandizement.

With so favorable a basis of operations, they conduct the campaign with wonderful skill and spirit. They accuse the slaveholders of oligarchic usurpation, of aristocratic selfishness, of despotic cruelty. They represent the South to be possessed with the ambition of extending its institutions over the continent, and as engaged in a conspiracy to subjugate the free States to its sway. To encourage the North in resistance to so criminal an enterprise, they expatiate on the imaginary evils of slavery, from the tribune, from the pulpit, and in the fascinating pangs of fiction. To rouse and organize a party subservient to its purposes, Black Republicanism has resource to all the arts and agencies of popular agitation. Perversions of history, hyberbole of rhetoric, the machinery of a venal ambition and a corrupt conspiracy, are all employed to support the grave indictment against the South.

Black Republicanism is in so frantic a humor that it is questionable if its victims are accessible to any appeal of truth and reason. But there are men in the North who are neither sworn to the support of an imposture nor incapable of appreciating an honest statement. To them we would submit a few words in refutation of the charge against the people of the South.

The Black Republican party misrepresent the issues of the canvass, in that they impute an imaginary purpose to the South, and claim a false credit for themselves. The South cherishes no ambition of sectional aggrandizement, and has conceived no hostile enterprise against the interests of the North. We ask nothing of the federal government but protection in the enjoyment of our indisputable rights. We do not desire to impose our peculiar social system upon any community. We do not ask the North to aid us in the extension of slavery. This is our position: we have a compact with the States of the North, by which we are bound to respect the States of the South as co-equal sovereignties, and to render them a certain specific service. We demand the fulfilment of the obligations of the Constitution, and we demand nothing more. These obligations are too distinct for misconception. The South claims no inferential advantage, and no constructive privilege. It stands upon the strict letter of its right.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 3, 1856, NO. 11.

So far from convicting the Slave States of an ambition to extend their institutions and to assert a supremacy over the free States, the history of the country is but one consistent record of Southern compromise and Southern concession. The area of slave territory has not been extended a single acre.—On the contrary, an empire of slave territory has been converted to free soil, and that too by the voluntary act of a slave State. Virginia set the example of concession by the ordinance of '87. The Missouri compromise of 1820 operated another large reduction of slave territory; and the Texas compromise of 1850 converted still another vast region of slavery into free soil. We repeat, not an acre of territory which was originally free soil, is subject to slavery now; but by the act of the slave States themselves, an immeasurable extent of country has been taken from the South and added to the dominion and power of the free States. To these concessions on the part of the South we must add its conset to the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and as another instance of its moderation, we may mention the fact that the South never objected to the emancipation of slavery in the Northern States. Yet the South has as much right to object to emancipation in the North as the North has to complain of slavery in the South—nay, more, for emancipation endangers the security of the South, but slavery in the South does not injuriously affect the interests of the North.

It is easy to anticipate the reply to this vindication of the character of the South.—Black Republicanism pretends to find in the repeal of the Missouri restriction incontestible proof of the sectional ambition and aggressive spirit of the South. This is another false impeachment of the motives of the South. If we revert to the speeches of the supporters of the Kansas Nebraska bill, we find a distinct and emphatic disavowal of any aggressive purpose on the part of the South. The repeal of the Missouri restriction was not intended as a measure of slavery extension, but of atonement to the Constitution for an outrage upon its spirit, and to the South for a violation of its rights and dignity! All the South contended for in the support of the Kansas Nebraska bill was a recognition of its equality under the Constitution; and all the South now claims is, that its people shall not be driven from the common Territory by the Sharpe's rifles, or emigrant aid societies. The South simply demands that the fair and legitimate expansion of its social system shall not be repressed by the arbitrary and unconstitutional action of the federal government, and that its institutions shall be adopted or excluded only by the people whom they are to effect. Is there anything of slavery propagandism in this principle? Is there anything of sectional encroachment in in this position? Yet this is the position which the South occupies, and this is the only principle for which the South contends. If Black Republicanism is to triumph in this issue, the South must despair of the protection of its rights and honor under the present system of government."

A Further Word to Anti-Slavery Men.

We address ourselves not to those fanaties of the Garrison School, who are in favor of dissolving the Union. The madhouse is their proper place. Nor do we address the disciples of Gerrit Smith, who deliberately read the Constitution upside down, and preposterously affect to hold that it gives Congress power to abolish Slavery in the States. We desire the attention of those comparatively reasonable men, who, while they dislike the system of Negro Slavery, at the same time honor the Constitution of their country, and are willing that all should obey it—who, much as they wish the extinction of Slavery, desire that the Union be perpetual.

Such persons will admit that although an evil or a wrong may be very hideous, yet there may be only certain ways of curbing it. A great evil must not be attacked in such a way as to produce a greater evil. A cancer may eat at the face or the breast, but it will not do to cut at it so unskillfully as to sever great arteries and kill the patient.—Russian Serfdom may be a "hideous evil;" yet it does not follow that we should go to war with Russia to abolish that evil. The Turks may be very barbarous in practising Polygamy, yet it does not follow that the Allied Christian Powers should take possession of her Territory. So let Negro Slavery in the Southern States be ever so bad, that does not justify any national or sectional action that jeopards the Union, or brings the rest of our Institutions into danger. The question is not touching the abstract character of Negro Slavery—it is how shall the subject be treated? We in the North are not concerned with it in the Southern States at all.—That is admitted by all sensible people. But the precise point of controversy is this: "Ought *we*, away off here to attempt to negotiate this subject of Slavery in the Territories, by our own action and according to our own notions? People call the National Democracy very hard names—they abuse us as "dough-faces," "ruffians," "nigger drivers," "slavocracy," "tyrants," and what not, simply because we are consistent enough with our fundamental principles of faith in the people to leave this delicate subject of Slavery to the disposal of the Territories themselves. We are differing about "what is to be done or to be left undone?" Slavery may be a wrong and bad thing if you will, and yet the attempt to control its diffusion by interference from Washington, will not effect the desired end, but will simply rend the Union. So says the National Democracy.—Now don't begin to reply by making a tremendous fuss about Slavery. That is not replying at all. That is only making donkey's of yourselves. If we are wrong, you must prove it by adducing *facts* to show that the people of the Territories cannot manage the question as well as Congress at Washington. If you are right, you must prove it, by showing that the United States Congress will settle this momentous question more carefully, dispassionately, wisely, and disinterestedly than will each Territory for itself. The problem is, "How shall the question be solved so as to maintain Peace and Union?"

A word more to you. Have you any confidence at all in the South? If you are reasonable or observant men, you must be aware that the people of the South are not Indians, or Barbarians, or heathens. You will admit that Christianity is at least their nominal religion—that Republicanism is as a general rule their political faith and system—that they are a civilized people—substantially like ourselves—and that they exhibit many noble traits of character. Is it possible that you can trust nothing to these brethren of yours? Does it never occur to you that they have right views and feelings? And that your needless intemperance provokes and angers them and puts them on their rights and dignity? Suppose all agitation of the subject were quieted—and the slave breeding States and Territories left unmolested to deal with slavery. By all the memories of Washington and Jefferson and Madison, do you not think that the sense and judgment, and well known intellectual strength and political tact of the South are abundantly able to grapple with slavery and dispose of it? It seems to us that calm thought will convince any dispassionate observer that the cessation of agitation in the North will benefit the condition of the slave herself and not retard the ultimate disappearance of slavery itself, by means of colonization or some equally wise expedient.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

Washington's Warning Voice against Black Republicanism.

Gen. Washington, in his Farewell Address, thus warns the country against the Black Republicans:

"The *unity* of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity, of that liberty you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that, from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most actively and constantly (though often covertly and insidiously,) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to speak of it as the palladium of your safety, and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealousy and anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and INDIGNANTLY FROWNING UPON ANY ATTEMPT TO ALIENATE ANY PORTION OF OUR COUNTRY FROM THE REST, OR TO ENFEEBLE THE SACRED TIES WHICH NOW LINK TOGETHER ITS VARIOUS PARTS."

And then, speaking of sectional parties, such as are now embodied and represented at New York and Philadelphia, he says:

"In contemplating the cause which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical denominations—Northern or Southern—Atlantic or Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

Is Fremont Eligible to the office of President.

A question has been raised as to the whereabouts of Col. Fremont's birthplace. The Boston Daily Bee, one of the Fremont organs, in its issue of April 22, 1856, has the following:

"FREMONT.—*Col. J. C. Fremont was born in FRANCE, January, 1813. His father was an emigrant from FRANCE, and his mother a native of Virginia.*"

The biographies of the Colonel assume some very queer positions regarding the gentleman's nativity, and a writer who claims to know something asserts that he was born in Canada. It is said that when his father eloped with his mother, they fled to Canada, and the man being a Frenchman, he naturally went among the French Canadians for refuge. A New York paper has the following. We shall take up the subject when we get hold of the record.

The question as to where Fremont was born seems to be assuming considerable importance. His biographers do not settle the question by any means, and since they have appeared at the South, we find various points strongly contradicted; for instance the divorce of Mr. Pryor, from her husband, and subsequent marriage to Fremont. There is no such record in the Courts of Virginia, of any such divorce as asserted. Now all this is very queer to say the least of it. Here is a man offered to the North for a President, and no one knows where he was born, whether in this country or abroad. It certainly is our right and privilege to know to a certainty where a candidate for the Presidency is born. If foreign born, no man is eligible to that high office. The President must be a native of the United States. How easily could all these questions be settled by Col. Fremont himself. He knows whether he is a Romanist or no—and he can probably tell where he was born—most people can do that. His constant silence is very ominous on both these points, and the proof grows stronger every day—not only of his being a Papist—but of his foreign birth. A funny candidate indeed. —*Boston Ledger.*

☞ Those who lie upon roses while young, are apt to lie upon thorns when old.

Religion before Politics.

It is very rare that we have occasion to speak of any favor shown to us by the *Independent*. But we are truly grateful for its kindness in copying our declaration that we shall print nothing with a design to influence the pending Presidential election, for or against any candidate. The great publicity that is given to this position of ours the better we shall be pleased.

That Journal having now become a political and partisan paper, it is natural that it should denounce with characteristic bitterness those religious journals that remain true to their pledges and principles. But in our judgment there is no baser abuse of trust, no more flagrant violation of Christian principle and duty than that which is disclosed when a minister of the gospel converts his pulpit, or the editor of a religious paper converts his press into an engine of political influence. The pastor has been inducted into his office, to minister in holy things, to bring the news of salvation to perishing sinners, and to publish the doctrines of the cross from the sacred desk on the Sabbath day. To hear such messages of grace the people repair to the house of God and sit with attentive ears, and prayerful hearts. The father who gives his children a stone, when they ask for bread, or a serpent when they ask for fish, is not a more heartless person, than the man who from the pulpit preaches party politics in the hearing of his hungering people. He is false to his ordination vows, false to his civil contract with his congregation, false to the souls of his charge and false to his own soul. He refuses to submit to the instruction of his Master or to be guided by his example. And the course he has pursued, is not only wrong in itself, but it has in it an element of meanness, from which every man of a high sense of honor shrinks instinctively. He abuses the confidence of his people. He takes them at a disadvantage, and when they are trusting him implicitly as their religious teacher and guide, he seeks to pervert their minds to his own views of a subject on which he has no right to instruct them. If successful in perverting them, he seduces them by the power of his office and the hold he has on their affections, rather than by the weight of his arguments. The political pastor is in our view much less worthy of respect than the fox-hunting parson of England. Neither of them has much religion to speak of, but the latter makes no profession of love for souls, and the former has more love for votes. The fox hunter makes the ministry a means of living, and the other makes it an unhallowed ambition.

But not less censurable is the course of the conductors of a newspaper, which first gains access to thousands of families, under the specious pretext of being a *religious* journal, and dropping the flimsy disguise, employs itself in the work of party politics, in the miserable work of getting votes for this or that political party. There are two aspects in which this treachery to religion is peculiarly contemptible. First, it is prostituting the religious character to the service of the political. If the Lord Jesus was ever represented in the paper he is now to the traffickers of votes. He is betrayed by those who professed to be his friends. Religion is not of place in the political papers; we wish they were all imbued thoroughly with the spirit and power of the gospel. But that is a very different thing from introducing party politics into a paper that has gained its access into the churches under the pretence of being religious. For such a paper to become partisan is simply to betray its profession, and go for the world instead of going for Christ.—But secondly, this course is the more worthy of censure, when we know that politicians look upon these ministers and religious editors as their tools, and employ them as such to promote their own selfish and party purposes. Politicians use them and dispise them too. A very eminent politician, and an aspirant for high office, said in our hearing a few days ago respecting a notorious political preacher and religio-political paper that the party did not care a straw for either, but they were good till after the election. Religion is degraded when she is thus dragged into the mire of party politics, and made to serve the purposes of selfish ambition.

When therefore a journal professing to be religious, denounces as "shameful," and "unchristian," our declaration that we shall not prostitute religion at the feet of politics, we accept it as the highest praise that was ever extorted from that journal which is bountiful in cursing but frugal in blessing us. Always it will be our endeavor, and so long as God helps us, it will be our successful endeavor, to deserve the epithets of "shameful and unchristian" for just this steadfast course, studying the things that make for peace, striving to keep the links that unite States and christians bright and strong, and abjuring every word from our columns that will tend to exacerbate the public mind, or disturb the good fellowship that ought to prevail in all parts of the Christian commonwealth.—*New York Observer.*

ILLINOIS CERTAIN FOR BUCHANAN.—The Chicago *Times* of the 13th inst., puts the following crusher on the idle talk about the result in Illinois:

"We observe that persons at a distance seem to put some faith in the statements that there is a possibility that Illinois will vote for Fremont. We know that it has been said and positively averred by Black Republican orators, that Illinois would vote the opposition ticket. Such an idea when expressed here is considered too stale even for a joke. No man in his senses, thinks of this State voting for any one but Buchanan. As we said when Buchanan was nominated, the Democracy of Illinois will give him a larger majority, in proportion to the entire vote, than he will obtain in Pennsylvania. Any Pennsylvania editor who wants to lose a hat on the proposition may apply for our measure at once."

☞ The march of mind in our day is great, but the march of gullibility would seem to be yet greater.

Col. Fremont---Is He Honest?---Is He Capable?

The Jeffersonian standards of qualification for office—honesty and capacity—should never be overlooked by the American people in selecting an occupant for the exalted position of the Presidency. So far as capacity is concerned we defy Col. Fremont's friends to point to a single proof of his possession of it. He has won no laurels in the field of politics.—He has made no speeches, written no letters, advocated no measures of importance. He was never looked to for advice or counsel by any considerable body of the American people in any political question. He has shown no talent as a statesman—no courage as a soldier—no administrative ability as a governor—given no proof of skill as a legislator. Up to the period of his nomination he was of no possible account in American politics.

No man should be intrusted with an important public duty without having first given in subordinate spheres *proof of his qualifications*. The idea of placing a man at the head of our army, who had given no more proof of capacity for that post than Fremont had given of his capacity to properly discharge the duties of the Presidency, would be regarded as absurd by every one. Who would trust his health or life in the hands of a pretended physician who had never regularly studied medicine and received the diploma of some Medical College? Who would trust an important suit to a lawyer who was not learned in the law? Who would hire a mechanic that had not learned his business? No one. And shall we adopt the idea that long training, experience and study, shall be deemed necessary to qualify men for the discharge of all the ordinary duties of life—but that for the highest station on the earth no previous training or experience and no legitimate qualifications shall be necessary?

But there is another question connected with Col. Fremont that should be inquired into. Is he honest? For the credit of the country we wish this question may be answered affirmatively. The idea of any considerable body of the American people being so lost to all sense of propriety and decency as to nominate for the Presidency a man of doubtful pecuniary integrity, is indeed humiliating. We turn to the subject with feelings of sadness and mortification. But when it is considered that the Chief Magistrate of this Union controls in a great measure a treasury which receives many millions of the public money—that he appoints the agents who receive and disburse all the public funds—surely there can be few topics of greater moment than the question, is he that "noblest work of God," an honest man? Upon this subject we present upon our first page an article from The Washington Union, to which we invite the calm and earnest attention of our readers. We allude to the history of some of Fremont's financial transactions in California. We hope the documents may yet be explained by himself or friends. But on their face they bear the stamp of authenticity. They are the letters of officers in the United States army, accompanied by agreements, notes, &c., bearing Fremont's own signature.

They were originally collected for the purpose of establishing against him the charge of peculation and fraud at the time he was court martialed, and convicted of mutiny, &c., and the main facts were afterward communicated to the House of Representatives, by Gen. Taylor—so that these documents purport to form part of the archives of the country. If untrue, they can easily be disproved. If true, Col. Fremont is guilty of a series of acts of disgraceful fraud and peculation. Read the history of his loan on the faith of the Government, the proceeds of which, it is asserted he applied to the purchase of his famous Mariposa claim. Read the document bearing his own signature, connected with the CATTLE TRANSACTION, by which on the one hand he purchases and gives a note as an officer of the Government avowedly purchasing for the use of the Government, a lot of cattle, and then gives them in charge of Abel Stearns as his own private property, with the understanding that he is to keep them *year after year, and give* Fremont *a portion of their increase.* It is difficult to understand how the interests of the Government could have been promoted by thus undertaking the cattle raising business for a series of years.

The worst feature of this case as it stands at present is, that although these facts were made public and commented upon long since, the only answer Fremont ever made to them was a THREAT TO KILL COL. MASON FOR EXPOSING THE TRANSACTION.—For the credit of the country, for the sake of Col. Fremont's fair fame, we hope the matter may yet be explained, if it is possible to do so. If unexplained, the American people will recoil from a candidate implicated in such nefarious transactions with a feeling of utter contempt. They will shrink with horror from the thought of elevating to the Presidency one who has placed himself upon the level of a common swindler. The honest men of the nation, without distinction of party, will rise up in their majesty to preserve the chair honored by the occupancy of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, from the polluting touch of a branded swindler.

Carrying Slavery into the Territories.

We observe an occasional weak attempt in the Republican Journals to show that the Democratic Party hold the dogma that the Constitution of the United States carries slavery into the Territories. They refer to the occasional expressions of *Southern* men, and argue that the doctrine is implied in the Nebraska Bill and the Cincinnati platform.—Now, Southern men as such, may think and say what they please on a question of Constitutional construction. But even Southern men do not utter this dogma as a principle of the *Democratic Party*. Where is the Northern man that holds it or utters it? Is it the Van Burens, the Seymours, the Dickinsons, the Casses, or the Brights? We defy any one to produce the resolution of any Democratic meeting, the uttering of any leading Democratic newspaper, or of any leading Democratic statesman or politician that expresses this monstrous doctrine, which the Republicans falsely attribute to the Democracy.

The doctrine of nationalizing slavery was the offspring of the subtle mind of John C. Calhoun. Like the right of nullification and of secession, it characterized that small and peculiar school of extreme Southern politicians, of which he was the chief, and is the idol. But it is enough to refer to that "*clarum et venerabile nomen,*" Andrew Jackson, to prove that Calhoun and his school were not the Democratic Party. We venerate the pure and private character of John C. Calhoun, and respect even his consistent devotedness to the rights of his section as he understood them, but our Republican opponents must not attempt to transform National Democracy into Calhounism.—*Phil'a. Argus.*

The Election in Arkansas---Brilliant and Glorious Triumph.

From the True Democrat.

We send greeting to our Democratic brethren throughout the Union the cheering news of the most glorious victory ever achieved in this or any other State. The field was hotly, nay, bitterly, contested to the last hour. Every stone was turned, every species of tactics was resorted to, to defeat the Democracy.—The State swarmed with Know-Nothing orators; the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor canvassed the State from one end to the other, while the Democratic candidate never left his official duties at the capital: misrepresentation and falsehoods were scattered broadcast over the State; but all—*all* to no purpose whatever. The election is over, and a sufficiency of returns have already been received to make the victory of the Democrats complete and overwhelming.

Our triumph is unprecedented! Out of a vote of some thirty-five or forty thousand, the majority of Elias N. Conway, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be ten, if not twelve, thousand. We have elected, by overwhelming majorities, both our candidates for Congress; we have elected every one of the Circuit Judges: we have elected every one of the Prosecuting Attorneys: we have elected twelve out of the thirteen, if not the whole thirteen, State Senators; we have elected sixty-two or three of the seventy-five members of the General Assembly; and, finally, we have elected more than three-fourths of the Sheriffs, Clerks, and other county officers.

Can a more complete, a more glorious victory be conceived or imagined? Could a more thorough, overwhelming, crushing defeat be administered to any party than the one administered by the Democracy to the dark-lanternites of Arkansas? We submit, could there be? Gov. Conway has received nearly, if not quite, two-thirds of the vote cast, and a larger vote than ever before was polled at the recent election.

At the Democratic National Convention, Major Thomas B. Flournoy, when he gave the vote of Arkansas for Buchanan and Breckinridge, pledged her in November next to the cause of Democracy, and wagered a banner wrought by the fairest hands in the State, that in proportion to her vote, she would give the Democratic nominees the largest majority of any State in the Union. We will redeem the pledge, and win the banner. The majority we will roll up for Buchanan and Breckinridge will not be less than *twelve or fifteen thousand*—mark the prediction!

The Whig Party.

Col. Benton has a very forcible and somewhat peculiar fashion of expressing his views on men, parties and public measures. In one of his recent speeches in Missouri, in which he spoke of Mr. BUCHANAN, the Democratic Presidential nominee, as the man for the times and the restoration of harmony and peace to our country, he thus properly distinguished between the Whig party and the one ideaed parties of modern origin:

"The Whig party was a national party—a legitimate party. He had great respect for it, and the destruction of the legitimate party was not the least of the evils which this administration had to answer for. National parties were essential to the common good, and one-ideaed and sectional parties were dangerous and pernicious. The old Whig and the old Democratic parties aimed at the common good of the country. They were like travelers starting from the same place to go to the same place, taking different roads. They differed only about measures. Both had the Constitution for their guide, and the welfare of the country for their object. Here and there on the prairies could be seen a stalwart oak standing alone, its roots far down in the earth, its branches high in the heavens, and its trunk firm enough to resist every blast—that was an old Whig standing alone, and the saplings which grew around it, whipping and shaking in every breeze, were the one-ideaed parties which had recently sprung up. Had Clay and Webster been now alive, he would be with them, and they with him, in laboring for the restoration of the peace of the country."

Old Bullion is doubtless correct in believing that had Clay and Webster been now alive, they would be with him laboring for the restoration of the peace of the country, by the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, for, everywhere, in every state of the Union, "old Whigs," Stalwart Oaks" of the political forest, like *Choate & Winthrop*, of Massachusetts, *Pearce & Pratt*, of Maryland, *Randall, Brown & Heister*, of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., are rallying with the united Democracy of the country, in favor of the CONSTITUTION, the UNION, and JAMES BUCHANAN!!!

NO GO—CAN'T CHEAT THEM.—An attempt was made on Friday night to organize a "Republican Know Nothing German Fremont Club," but enough could not be found to organize. It is about as much sense as these men have, to suppose that the Germans are to be duped into a party headed by such leading Know Nothings as Ford, Greiner, Van Slyke, and others, who were open in their action with the dens but last year. The great mistake is that these men have always supposed the Germans were as big fools as themselves.

In 1852 they attempted to cheat them and this would not do. In 1854 and 5 they tried the game of abusing them, and attempted to disfranchise them, and that has failed, and now as Know Nothingism is about on its last legs, they are trying the old game of flattery. —*Ohio Statesman.*

☞ He has a good income who has but few occasions of spending; not he who has great rents and great vents.

☞ The man who took passage on the wings of the morning returned on the shades of night. He is doing well.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 3, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
NICHOLAS CRESSWELL, of Alexandria.
SHERIFF,
GRAFFUS MILLER, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
JOHN CRESSWELL, of West.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY ZIMMERMAN, of Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of Barree.
AUDITOR,
AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL,
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.
DISTRICT.

1—Geo. W. Nobinger,
2—Pierce Butler,
3—Edward Wartman,
4—Wm. H. Witte,
5—John McNair,
6—John N. Brinton,
7—David Laury,
8—Charles Kessler,
9—James Patterson,
10—Isaac Slenker,
11—F. W. Hughes,
12—Thomas Osterhout,
13—Abraham Edinger,
14—Reuben Wilber,
15—George A. Crawford,
16—James Black,
17—H. J. Stahle,
18—John D. Roddy,
19—Jacob Turney,
20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
21—Wm. Wilkins,
22—James G. Campbell,
23—T. Cunningham,
24—John Keatly,
25—Vincent Phelps.

Democratic County Committee.

William Colon, Chairman, Huntingdon, Pa.

Perry Owens, Birmingham.
Thomas Bell, Barree.
John Porter, Alexandria.
William Taylor, Clay.
Caleb Greenland, Cass twp.
Geo. W. Speer, Cassville.
F. B. Wallace, Huntingdon.
R. Bruce Petriken, "
Jackson Fee, Henderson.
Dutton Madden, Brady.
Samuel Eby, Mt. Union.
Daniel Isenberg, Shirley tp.
J. G. Lightner, Shirleysburg.
Samuel Bollinger, Cromwell.
Wm. Templeton, Orbisonia.
Jacob Hunt, Esq., Dublin.
Samuel McPeters, Tell.
Jacob Colbert, Springfield.
David Berkstresser, Union.
Jacob Longenecker, West.
Thos. Gaburn, Jackson.
Jacob Harneame, Porter.
Jno. R. Hunter, Petersburg.
J. Vandevander, Esq. Walker.
Jacob Grove, Penn.
H. Zimmerman, Hopewell.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

☞ Single copies of THE GLOBE done up in wrappers can always be had at the office. Price 3 cents.

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THE GLOBE will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

For three months, payment in advance,.....$ 50
"...six....."....." 75
"...one year....."....." 1 50

We have hundreds of readers in the county who are not subscribers! How many of these will send in their names? Since the first of August we have added the names of a good number of the most influential men in the county who have heretofore acted with the Whig party. We have room for at least one hundred more of the same kind, and for all Democrats, Black Republicans and Know Nothings who want correct information.—Send in your names. Don't depend upon borrowing from your neighbors.

Our County Ticket.

We have received letters from every part of the county, assuring us that the ticket put in nomination by the late Democratic County Convention, will receive the cordial support of every Democrat. The Old Line Whigs too, and here and there a Fremont and Fillmore man, pleased with the character of the ticket, will give it their votes. We have never known a ticket to be more acceptable to its party, or the voters generally, than the one put in nomination by the democracy.—That it will be elected, there can not be the least doubt.

ONE OF THE FRUITS.—The Black Republicans are partially successful in their business of creating disorder and panic throughout the country. The Pittsburg *Union* says that one of the fruits of their factious opposition to the administration of the laws whereby they defeated the appropriation for the army, has just been evinced in the vicinity of Pittsburg. Over one hundred employees at the United States Arsenal were last week discharged, and their work, though all-important to the Government, suspended because Black Republicanism to subserve its own ambitious schemes refuses the necessary supplies of our army. This is the beginning of the end they seek to attain. Revolution is threatened, and the practical movement toward it already commenced.

Letter from John Ashman, Esq.

Last week we gave notice of the receipt of a letter from John Ashman, Esq., intended for publication. We give it below. Mr. Ashman is one of the oldest citizens of Huntingdon county, and occupies a high position in the respect of all who know him. Yet the vigor with which he writes completely annihilates the assertion of the "Journal" that his present political course is the consequence of doting old age! In his earlier days Mr. Ashman was a prominent man in our county, and took an active part in political affairs, but for some years past he had retired from the political field, or at least refrained from all political interference, contenting himself with the discharge of that duty incumbent upon every good citizen, of attending the polls and casting his vote according to the dictates of conscience, of right, and of duty. His former political association was entirely with the opposition, and was twice elected to the Legislature by the Whigs of this county, but as "new occasions teach men new duties," Mr. Ashman was too honest and too patriotic to allow his former prejudices to deter him from an open and fearless discharge of duty in the present political contest. This seems to have raised the ire of the piping scribblers down town, and to them the letter is directed. That all may perfectly understand the matter, we quote one of the 'Journal's' *flings* to which Mr. Ashman replies:

From the Huntingdon Journal.

Poor Old Man.

The last *Globe* parades the name of one John Ashman, of Clay tp., before its readers, as a converted Whig who now supports Buchanan. This is cruel to Mr. Ashman, who is now as Shakespere says in "second childhood."—Besides this, Mr. Ashman is a native of a *Slave State* and his proclivities therefore would naturally be for the "peculiar institutions" of his native State. The *Globe's* party is welcome to all such *accessions*.

For the Huntingdon Globe.

MR. EDITOR:—In their issue of the 20th inst. the Editors of the "Huntingdon Journal" have taken occasion to direct the public attention toward me by a very personal and insulting paragraph under the caption, "Poor Old Man." Coming from such a source, from parties whose reputation for slander is established, whose vituperations have no weight nor credence with the public, and fall harmless upon those whom they intend to injure; I could well afford to pass this last illustration of impotent malice in silent contempt, but, as they have ventured to make an assertion which is false in fact, and which would tend to deprive me of an accidental honor in which I must confess I take some pride—it may be a weakness and an evidence of "second *childhood*"—I allude to my having been born in Pennsylvania, and not in any existing slave State, as they would wish to insinuate; I have thought it advisable to bestow a passing notice upon the scurrillous article in question.

"Poor Old Man." That I am poor is too true, but I have yet to learn that poverty can be charged to man as a crime, or that it is just ground for reproach, and with regard to my being old, I can only say, that, among manly and true-minded men, old age has ever been regarded as a passport to respect and consideration, never as an incentive to insult and contumely. If I have relapsed into "second childishness," I have at least the satisfaction of being accompanied by most of the high-minded and respectable men of the party to which I formerly belonged, and can solace myself with the reflection that I was among the first old-line Whigs who joined the Democratic party from the conviction that it is the only party capable of preserving the federal union entire, and staying that torrent of abolitionism which now threatens to overwhelm us with irretrievable disaster. My course has since been endorsed by Pratt, Pearce, Clay and a host of uncompromising Whigs, who, so long as there was a shadow of hope for the resuscitation of their party, stood manfully in the front ranks, fighting for their long-cherished principles, and resisting all encroachment. With such countenance and support I cannot well be disturbed by the petty but malignant attacks of the *sapient* editors of the Journal, who, like Pope and Pagan in Bunyan's allegory, sit powerless within their den, grinding their teeth with rage and venting their spleen upon all pilgrims who pass over to an opposing faith.

That I am a native of a slave State is simply a falsehood,—I perhaps ought to have said an error,—but these *gentlemen* are notentitled to any courtesy, whatever; they have themselves long abandoned all the amenities of controversy in their language and conduct towards others. Pennsylvania is my native State, and if these *model* editors wish to get rid of the falsity of their assertion by stating that Pennsylvania was a slave-holding State at the time of my nativity, then every "old man," "poor" or rich, who may have been born in this State at as early a date as myself, rests under the same imputation, which they have endeavored to fasten upon me.—Upon the horns of this dilemma I leave them impaled.

I have been a subscriber to the "Huntingdon Journal" from its first advent before the public until within the last few months, but, having long been disgusted by the base personalities in which its editors are accustomed to indulge, added to the wavering political course which they have thought proper to pursue, I determined to cut the connection.—The Journal was established for the advocacy of Whig principles, and when it deserted the Whig cause and became a purely abolition print, no true Whig could any longer conscientiously support it.

I feel, Sir, that I am imposing upon your valuable space in giving refutation to the slanders of a paper so thoroughly contemptible as the Journal, but I trust that your well-known courtesy will induce you to conquer your repugnance on this occasion, as it is in behalf of a "poor old man" that your generosity will be extended; and I beg to assure you that I will not again be instrumental in rescuing either the editors or their wretched paper from that oblivion into which both it and they are fast falling.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
JOHN ASHMAN.

CLAY TP., 25th Aug., 1856.

The Republican Ticket.

The Republican County Delegate Convention met in this place on yesterday and put in nomination the following ticket:

Assembly—Wm. P. Orbison, Huntingdon.
Associate Judges—John Morrison, Shirley, and Jonathan McWilliams, Franklin.
Sheriff—John A. Doyle, Shirley.
District Attorney—Theo. H. Cremer, Huntingdon.
Commissioner—James McCarthy, Brady.
Director of the Poor—Peter Swoope, Huntingdon.
Surveyor—Jas. E. Glasgow, Penn.
Auditor—James Crea, Dublin.

Were They Honest?

When Know Nothingism started up, we denounced it as a gross deception—a scheme by which unprincipled demagogues who had failed to accomplish their own purposes under old party organizations, sought to rise to places of honor and profit. We contended that the getters-up of that political pestilence *were not honest*, and did not themselves believe that our free institutions were endangered by the Catholics and Foreigners living in our midst. Our impeachment of their honesty and sincerity gave them great offence, and they denounced us in fearfully wrathful terms for daring to question the purity of their motives. We maintain that they had given abundant evidence, of the impurity of their motives. They, says the *Valley Spirit*, professed to believe that genuine American principles and feelings were dying out under the baleful influence of "Catholicism and Foreignism," and they proposed to cure the stupendous evil by claiming for Americans the right to rule America—a right which nobody disputes, and which none but Americans, either native or adopted, can exercise. They filled the air with their clamor against Catholics and Foreigners, and plastered their papers all over with appeals to Americans to rally under the Know Nothing standard and defend their free institutions, the foundations of which were being sapped by "the Jesuits, the Irish and the Germans." What have they to say now on this subject? Nothing! They silently acknowledge that their professions were false. They have dropped the Foreign and Catholic question, and raised the banner of Black Republicanism. Instead of leading their forces against a foreign enemy, they are marshaling them for an onslaught upon one section of our common country. The old war-cry of "Americans must rule America" is heard no more, save from a straggling adherent of Mr. FILLMORE. Kansas, bleeding Kansas, is now the burden of the song of the Know Nothing leaders. The Pope is no longer the great scarecrow he was a few months ago. The Border Ruffian has taken his place! It is not Catholicism, but Slavery, that is spreading its dark pall over our country! It is the Missourians, not the Foreigners, that threaten to sap the foundations of our liberty! What a wonderful change a few short months have wrought!

Now as the FREMONT Know Nothings have shown by their abandonment of the principles of their order, that they were *not honest* in their attachment to the so-called "American" organization, how can they expect those whom they have so shamefully deceived to repose confidence in their present professions? If they magnified the dangers to be apprehended from "Foreignism and Catholicism," *as is confessed by their abandonment of those issues*, what reliance can be placed on the Kansas stories they are now retailing with such hearty good will? Are the people willing to follow these corrupt demagogues through all their tortuous windings? Are the people willing to change their principles every three months, simply because certain ambitious "leaders" find it convenient to change theirs? Those leaders abandoned the old parties to which they belonged, because, as they said, those parties were corrupt. Sensible people laughed at the idea of these political prostitutes abandoning a party on account of its corruption, but that was their allegation. They went to work to build up a new party—a pure party—one that would restore "the purity of the early days of the Republic." By lying and cheating they triumphed in 1854, but in spite of their lying and cheating they were beaten in 1855; and now, in 1856, nine-tenths of them in the Northern States have abandoned the platform they stood on in 1855, and instead of crying out against Catholics and Foreigners, their voice is raised against the South, that portion of the Union in which WASHINGTON was born, and lived, and died and was buried. Before the nomination of FREMONT, their cry was "Americans must rule America;" but now the *Africans* have risen to the first importance, and the *white* men who compose the army of the United States are to be thrown out of employment because the President, their commander-in-chief, will not so dispose the army as to promote the abolition-disunion purposes of GREELEY and GIDDINGS.

If these renegade leaders—renegades first from the Democratic and Whig parties, (principally the latter,) and secondly from the "American" or Know Nothing party—we say if these renegade leaders are soundly beaten, as they assuredly will be, at the approaching elections, they will again "turn a short corner" and be found advocating some principle or measure not embraced in any platform heretofore laid down by any political party. Will the people follow them? Will sober-minded farmers, mechanics and laboring men dance to any tune these demagogues may play? In 1852, when many of these same leaders were endeavoring to secure the Irish and the Catholic vote for Gen. SCOTT, the tunes they played were "Erin Go Bragh" and "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Two years later, when engaged in an unholy crusade against Foreigners and Catholics, their favorite airs were "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia." At present they play "Old Dan Tucker" and other popular Ethiopian melodies. Traitors to the party to which they belonged prior to 1854, and traitors to the party which they formed in that year, they will doubtless, a year hence, be traitors to the party they are now leading against the Constitution and the Union. Can it be possible the rank and file of the opposition to the Democracy are so blind that they can be led from one political monstrosity to another, by the unprincipled politicians who led the Know Nothing party last year and are leading the *negro or nothing* party in this campaign? Is there not virtue, and honor, and manliness and independence enough in the *ranks* of the opposition, to drive out the self-constituted leaders and restore the party to the respectable position occupied by our opponents when most of them were proud to call themselves Whigs? Or have the rank and file, like the leaders, made up their mind to *Africanise* the Union or *let it slide?* They must answer at the polls.

From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

WAS FREMONT A CATHOLIC?

Did he or did he not eat Mule meat on Friday?

The dispute between the FILLMORE and FREMONT papers in relation to the *religion* of the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, which had partially subsided, has broken out afresh and is carried on with renewed vigor. When we last referred to the subject, we thought the woolly horse was in a fair way to get clear of his Catholic rider. But the rider holds on and plies the scourge and steel to the lacerated sides of the affrighted Rocky mountain nag. It is in vain that the friends of FREMONT deny his Catholicism. The FILLMORE men are piling up the proof mountain high, that FREMONT was a Catholic, and that if he is not one now, he has changed his religion, as well as his politics, to suit the circumstances by which he is at present surrounded. This restless adventurer seems to be ready for anything. By challenging HON. HENRY S. FOOTE to mortal combat, he showed a disposition to imbrue his hands in the blood of a brother Senator. By purchasing breeding cows for his own use in California, with funds belonging to the government, he showed a laxity of morals that is not generally regarded as a qualification for the Presidency. By changing his fire-eating South Carolina political proclivities, which led him to vote with ATCHISON and SOULE, and other extreme Southern Senators, against DOUGLAS and others who are denounced as "slavery extensionists,"—he has shown that the political opinions he so vehemently professed were, like the woolly covering he now wears, only skin deep. And by deserting the religion of his father, the religion of his youth and the religion of his manhood, he has proved to the world his willingness to sacrifice what all mankind hold most dear. And to what end has he discarded his politics and his religion? To the end that he may be elected President of the United States, and from the Mansion appropriated to the use of the Chief Magistrate may *spit upon the grave of* WASHINGTON, as GREELEY spits upon every platform which recognizes the rights of that section of the Union to which the Father of his Country belonged!

When it was first charged that FREMONT was either a Catholic or a renegade from the Catholic faith, our neighbors of the *Repository and Transcript* fired up at once and came down with a flat contradiction of the charge. They are now confronted by a witness whose testimony it will not do for them to undertake to discredit. Who that witness is, they will find by reading the following from the Philadelphia *Daily News*, the leading FILLMORE Know-Nothing paper in Pennsylvania. We copy from the *News* of Wednesday, August 20:

Important Testimony

PROVING FREMONT TO BE A ROMAN CATHOLIC!

The following Letter from the Hon. Nathan Sargent, well known as Oliver Old School to our readers, we find in the Boston *Ledger* of the 15th. Col. Russell, whose testimony is here given, is a close personal friend of, and an old companion-in-arms with Fremont.—We can hardly conceive how anything can be offered of a more conclusive character on the precise point of Fremont's Romanism.—We give it without further comment:

WASHINGTON, August 2d, 1856.

A. B. ELY, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have your note of the 28th July, inquiring where Col. William Russell, of Missouri, resides or may be addressed, and asking me what he has said, or will say, in reference to Col. Fremont's religious opinions?

Col. Russell's residence is at Harrisonville, Cass county, Mo.; but I am informed that he is at present in Baltimore on a visit.

Col. Russell is a man who *will* say what he *has* said; and he has said to me that Colonel Fremont was a Catholic when he was in California. I spent an evening with Col. R. at Brown's Hotel two or three weeks ago, and knowing that he had been much with Col. F. in California, and on very intimate terms with him, I asked him if he knew anything of Col. Fremont's religious views at that time? He replied that he did; that he was with him a great deal, and in fact might say that he had slept under the same blanket with him for eight months. I then asked him what Col. F. was? He replied, a Catholic. *I asked him if he was sure of this?*—"Perfectly," he said; and then added, "*Col. Fremont won't deny that he was a Catholic; every body there so understood it, and he made no secret of it.*"

Further conversation occurred between us on the subject, but this is the sum and substance of it. I asked him if I might refer to this conversation and use his name? He replied, "certainly; you are at liberty to do so." But he again said, "COL. FREMONT WILL NOT DENY THAT HE WAS A CATHOLIC."

Col. Russell, you may not be aware, was Col. Fremont's principal witness on his trial before the Court Martial. Should Col. Fremont deny over his own signature that he was a Catholic when in California, I presume Col. Russell will then speak for himself.

Col. R. is an old, ardent, personal friend of Henry Clay, with whose family his own is connected, his daughter having married Mr. Clay's grandson.

I am, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
N. SARGENT.

What have the Simon Pure Know Nothings and the Black Republican Know-Nothings of Huntingdon county, who hate "Popery" as the devil hates holy water, to say now? It is plain as daylight that they have been cheated. With their vows against Catholics fresh on their lips, they have been duped into the support of a "minion of the Pope." Our Democratic friends can enjoy a hearty laugh at the awkward predicament of their Pope-hating opponents.

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill.

From the Philadelphia *Daily Argus* we learn that the House on Saturday, under a call of the previous question, passed the Army Appropriation bill by a vote of 99 to 77, with the amended Kansas proviso. It was sent to the Senate, when on motion of Mr. Hunter, the proviso was stricken out—yeas 26, nays 7.

The bill then passed and was returned to the House, and the question then being on concurring in the amendment of the Senate, it was agreed to—yeas 101, nays 97.

The bill thus passed, and both Houses subsequently, at 3½ o'clock, adjourned *sine die*.

The attention of the whole country was but recently called to the extraordinary spectacle of a continued and threatening disagreement between the House and the Senate. The lower branch of Congress announced the position that they had a right to direct the President in his discretion as Commander-in-Chief. They insisted that the army should not be paid or maintained unless the Senate would unite with the factious majority of the House in a double usurpation—a usurping control over the Legislature of Kansas, and a usurping intrusion upon the functions of the Executive. The action of the House, had it been submitted to by the Senate, would have constituted a most revolutionary, disorganizing, and dangerous precedent. Be the laws of Kansas as bad as they may, two wrongs never make a right; and it was no proper method of redressing grievances that one co-ordinate branch of the government, cotemporarily refusing all offers of conciliation and accommodation from any quarter, should attempt to paralyze the constitutional powers of the other branches.

The fact is that the Black Republican majority in the House did not wish the laws of Kansas to be repealed. Two or three of the hasty and ill-considered enactments of the Kansas Assembly furnish these agitators with fuel for electioneering excitement. They refused to pass the Senate Bill which did away with these laws, and provided for complete pacification. But the Republican Party are trying to elect Fremont, solely by the Kansas dodge. If they lost this all their thunder would be gone. *They* then are busily engaged in keeping up the Kansas troubles. *They* wish these Kansas Laws to stand on her statute book until Fremont is elected and they are in power.

All honor to the Senate for its noble stand. It has proven itself to be a sheet anchor to the ship of State. Its firmness has gloriously triumphed. The factious majority in the House yielded at last to the Constitutional stand of the Senate—and the co-ordinate Departments of the National Government still move in their proper orbits.

Planks from the Black Republican Platform.

For the benefit of the Black Republicans who are unacquainted with their platform, we annex some of the planks which compose it. Read them, and then say whether the object of the leaders of the Republican party is to dissolve the Union or not:

1*st Plank.*—"If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity where ballots are useless, then we'll make bullets effective." [Tremendous applause.]—*Hon. Erastus Hopkins.*

2*nd Plank.*—"I detest slavery, and say unhesitatingly that I am in favor of its abolition by some means, if it sends all the party organizations in the Union and *the Union itself to the Devil.* If it can only exist by holding millions of human beings in the most abject and cruel system of slavery that ever cursed the earth, it was a great pity that it was ever formed, and the sooner it is dissolved the better."—*H. H. Addison.*

3*d Plank.*—"Was it not that the only hope of the slave was over the ruins of this government, and of the American church—the dissolution of the Union was the abolition of slavery?"—*Stephen C. Foster.*

4*th Plank.*—"A great many people raise a cry about the Union and Constitution, as if the two were identical; but the truth is, it is the Constitution, that has been the fountain and father of our troubles. Sharpe's Rifles are better than Bibles."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

5*th Plank.*—"Remembering he was a slaveholder, he could spit upon Washington, (hisses and applause.) The hissers, he said, are slaveholders in spirit, and every one of them would enslave him if they had the courage to do it. So near to Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill, was he not permitted to say that that SCOUNDREL, Geo. Washington, had enslaved his fellow men?"—*C. L. Remond, Black Republican Orator at Faneuil Hall.*

6*th Plank.*—"It is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, to revolutionize the government."—*Resolution of a Black Republican meeting in Wisconsin.*

7*th Plank.*—"I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt."—*Black Republican clergyman at Poughkeepsie.*

8*th Plank.*—"We are northern men, and we have a Senator in Congress. I am for having every man go armed, and if he is assailed, shoot down his opponent."—*Mr. Brewster's speech at Faneuil Hall.*

9*th Plank.*—The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Black Republicans at Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, on the 31st:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President, and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, *to revolutionize the government.*"

10*th Plank.*—"I have said, and take this occasion to repeat, that rather than consent that the curse of human chattledom should be taken into Kansas and Nebraska, I would prefer to see the political elements crumble into dissolution."—*Cleveland Leader.*

11*th Plank.*—"We earnestly request that Congress, at its present session, do take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful and equitable dissolution of the Union, as the exigencies in the case may require."—*Black Republican.*

12*th Plank.*—"At a recent Black Republican meeting in Auburn, Fred. Douglas said, among other things, that it was the duty of every slave to cut his master's throat."

13*th Plank.*—"I almost hope to hear that some of their lives (emigrants to Kansas) have been sacrificed, for it seems as if nothing but that would rouse the Eastern States to act."—*Cor. of New York Tribune.*

14*th Plank.*—"I sincerely hope a civil war may soon burst upon the country. I want to see American slavery abolished in my day—it is a legacy I have no wish to leave to my children; then my most fervent prayer is that England, France and Spain may speedily take this slavery accursed nation into their special consideration; and when the time arrives, for the streets of the cities of this 'land of the free and the home of the brave' to run with blood to the horses' bridles."—*W. O. Duvall.*

15*th Plank.*—"I look forward to the day when there shall be a *servile insurrection* in the South—when the black man, armed with *British bayonets*, and led on by *British officers*, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master—when the *torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South*, and blot out the last vestige of slavery; and though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."—*Joshua R. Giddings.*

16*th Plank.*—"No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we (Abolitionists and Disunionists) have attempted to bring about. There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first SECTIONAL party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face, and it calls itself national; but it is not *national—it is sectional.* The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South."—*Wendell Phillips.*

The sixteen planks represent the sixteen States represented in the Black Republican Convention, at Philadelphia. Having given the planks, we will now give a few of the shingles.

Shingles!

1*st Shingle.*—"I have no doubt but that the free and slave states ought to be separated."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

2*d. Shingle.*—"I have great hopes of the overthrow of the Union."—*Rev. T. Ross.*

3*d. Shingle.*—"The North must separate from the South and organize her own institutions on a sure basis."—*Wm. L. Garrison.*

4*th. Shingle.*—"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South." *Horace Greeley.*

5*th Shingle.*—"In the case of the alternative being presented of the continuance of slavery or a dissolution of the Union, 'I am for dissolution, and I care not how quick it comes.'"—*Rufus P. Spalding.*

6*th. Shingle.*—"On the action of this convention depends the fate of the country; if the Republicans fail at the ballot box, we will be forced to drive back the slavocracy with fire and sword."—*James Watson Webb.*

7*th Shingle.*—"*I hold it to be an everlasting disgrace to shoot at a man and not hit him.*"—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

8*th. Shingle.*—"I am in favor of going to Kansas, and using *fire arms* to kill the rascals."—*Rev. Mr. Brewer.*

9*th Shingle.*—"I am willing to go to Kansas, either as a captain or private. I would use Sharpe's rifles, and fire with good aim."—*Rev. Mr. Lovejoy.*

10*th Shingle.*—"I am in favor of letting this accursed Union slide."—*N. P. Banks, Black Republican Speaker of Congress.*

11*th Shingle.*—"The American Union is a lie. The Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreement with *Hell!*"—*William Lloyd Garrison.*

12*th Shingle.*—"Before I would see popular sovereignty wrested by force from the people of the Territories, (referring to the determination of the authorities to enforce obedience to the laws,) *I would have the plains silent with universal death.* Before I would have the lips of our Senators and Representatives sealed in craven silence by the hand of Southern violence, (referring to the castigation bestowed upon Sumner by Brooks for *personal*, not political, reasons,) *I would see the halls of Congress ankle deep in blood!*"—*Black Republican print at Detroit.*

13*th Shingle.*—"We have no faith in the resolutions passed by large meetings, and believe that paper resolutions would do no good *unless rammed down the barrel of a gun with powder and ball.*"—*Emigrant Aid Society.*

☞ If our Black Republican neighbors want any more planks and shingles, they can have them. Plenty more of the same sort on hand. We advise them never to say "platform" again. Their platform alarms the people like a fire bell in the night.

☞ Francis A. Hoffman, the native of Prussia whom the Know-Nothings have nominated for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, is not eligible to the office, according to the Constitution of the State, because he has not been fourteen years a citizen of the United States; because he is doubtful whether he ever completed his naturalization; and because he is not 35 years of age, he himself having sworn that he was born on the 8th of July, 1822. This attempt to foist an ineligible foreigner into office, and to obtain the German vote thereby, is altogether characteristic of the indecent union of sham Americanism and sham Republicanism.

Proceedings of Town Council.

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1856.

The House met at the usual place.

Present:—*Assistant Burgesses*—Thomas Fisher, John Simpson.

Town Council—Messrs. Cornpropst, Grafius, Lower, Snyder and Westbrook.

Mr. Fisher in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee on the proposed Muddy Run culvert made report, when, on motion, the proposition of the proprietors of the Huntingdon Mill property, and proprietors of West Huntingdon, in relation to the construction of said culvert was rejected. The committee was discharged,

An order was granted in favor of Elisha Shoemaker, for $20,38 for lumber furnished, and two orders in favor of John Simpson, amounting to $14,64 for labor done, and lumber furnished the borough in 1855.

The committee on the extension of Montgomery street was continued.

Robert Stitt applied for a reduction of the valuation of his property—when after consideration, the house refused to grant any abatement. Adjourned.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'y.

☞ A little boy, writhing under the tortures of an ague, was told to take a powder, which his mother had provided for him. "Powder! powder!" said he, raising himself on one elbow, and putting on a smile; "mother, I ain't a gun!"

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, September 3, 1856.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

ATTENTION!—The Buchanan Club will meet this evening in the Town Hall. Let all attend.

ALMOST FINISHED—The weigh-lock—the scales are up.

A HANDSOME BUILDING WHEN FINISHED—The new Methodist Church. The brick work is nearly completed.

GOING UP—The Presbyterian parsonage. Doctor Brewster's refusal to assist in time of need, will not stop it.

HAD TO SURRENDER—Doctor Brewster, to the Captain of the police at the colored Camp Meeting. Several who disobeyed orders, have been bound over to keep the peace.

A TREMENDOUS GATHERING OF THE DEMOCRACY—At Altoona, on Thursday night last. Not less than 3000 voters were in attendance.

SELLING OFF AT COST—Edm. Snare. Now's your chance for bargains in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

WON'T BELIEVE A WORD THEY SAY.—Since the refusal of Brewster & Whittaker to accept our propositions, the readers of the *Huntingdon Journal*, won't believe even the truth, if it appears in the columns of that paper. They are in a bad way—can't be of any service to their party, because their party don't know when to believe them.—Poor devils, we don't want to see them 'kilt dead.'

ENCOURAGING—*Our advices from the townships of Clay, Union and Cass.* Put them down for a largely increased democratic vote.

☞PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, thus spoke of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in 1854:

"The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, in a letter to his constituents, declines a re-election to Congress. He will be much missed in that body.—His great urbanity, his perfect fairness, and his powerful talents, made him one of the foremost of its master spirits. He has a national reputation, and nobly has he won it."

☞Mrs. Dwadle says that one of her boys don't know nothing, and the other does. The question is, "which is ahead?"

SALT RIVER.—The rafts on the Rhine are said to be nine hundred feet long and two hundred feet wide. This will bear no comparison to the Fremont raft that will reach the head of Salt River next November, and land its passengers in safety.

ON THE INCREASE—PRODIGIOUSLY—The enthusiasm for Buchanan throughout the country. The skies are bright.

WHITE AND BLACK?—Mary, a negro woman, the slave of Dr. J. H. Hundley, of Mooresville, Ala., gave birth, on the 10th inst., to three living infants, two white and one black. This is vouched for by the Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MOON.—According to a Milan newspaper, Rev. Father Secchi, director of the observatory at Rome, has succeeded in taking photographs of the moon, and among them one in which the mouth of a volcano of Copernicus is distinctly represented.

GOOD—The half dozen apples presented us last week by our next-door neighbor. That's what we call "doing it up *Brown*."

"Das wird Ihnen sehr gut gefallen."—*Tyrone Democrat.*

☞Nein, das ist auch nicht recht, wie Sie *gut* schreiben. Wie gefallt Ihnen das? "Adieu! Leben Sie wohl."

SO DID JUDAS.—The notorious Rifleman Beecher has changed his paper from a *religious* to a *political* journal, and says he "*counted the cost* before he came out for Fremont." So did Judas Iscariot when he betrayed his Master. The Jew "counted" just thirty pieces of silver. How much did Beecher count when he bargained to forsake his holy calling and betray his country?—*Camden Democrat.*

Beecher's "holy calling?" This is a slander upon Christianity. Beecher makes no pretension to religion. He is an Infidel, as are nearly all the reputed clergymen who are engaged with him in his crusade against the Union.

Educational.

From the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the Patrons of Mr. Hall's Select School, held in the School room, August 27, 1856, we extract the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, Our Teacher has, during the last six years, constantly subjected himself to considerable pecuniary loss, by limiting his school, *for the benefit of our children*, to a less number of pupils than he always could have had; and whereas, he now proposes, *for the same reason*, to make additional sacrifices if *properly seconded by us*; and whereas, we believe that it will be true economy—a saving of time to our children and money to ourselves, to accept his proposition. Therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter, this School shall be limited to *forty* paying scholars, *exclusive of the Teacher's Class*, and that the terms of tuition shall be as follows, viz: Orthography and Reading classes, $12,00 a scholar; Freshman and Sophomore classes, $15,00 a scholar; and Junior and Senior classes, $18,00 a scholar, the one-third due at the beginning of each session and payable at the end of it. Terms for the Teacher's Class to remain as heretofore, $5,00 a month; $12,00 a session; or $30,00 a year, *payable in advance.*

Resolved, That the number of scholars above named, shall be so fixed and determinate that no addition can be made thereto, during the school year, without the unanimous consent of the present subscribers; and that such consent must be presented to the Teacher in writing, before he shall be at liberty to receive any additional patronage.

Resolved, That the Rules and Regulations of this school, as revised and published, August 24, 1854, together with the alterations declared in the foregoing resolutions, are hereby adopted for the government of the school the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we will sustain our Teacher in the administration of these *Rules*, and in the faithful discharge of his responsible duties; and that we will encourage all his efforts to promote the interests of his pupils, and to secure the co-operation of his patrons.

Resolved, That if any subscribers not present at this meeting, shall disapprove of these arrangements, their names may be withdrawn from the subscription list, and others substituted, who are willing to avail themselves of the privilege.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the parties interested, and preserved as part of the records of the school.

[*Signed Accordingly.*]

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

A Pickpocket Detector has been invented down East. It consists externally of a case, resembling that of a watch in size and shape. It has a fob-chain or string, and is worn in the pocket like a watch. Within the case is a bell and spring-hammer, the latter connected with the fob-chain. The supposition is that the thief will suppose that the watch-chain is attached to a *bona fide* watch, and will accordingly pull the chain in order to obtain the prize. But instead of getting the watch, the watch gets him. The pull sounds the alarm-bell, the owner of the watch grabs the rogue, and the policeman conducts him to limbo.

A MERITED SENTENCE.—In the Maine Supreme Court, on 5th inst., Michael Dunrow, convicted of placing obstructions on a railroad, was sentenced to thirty days solitary confinement, and twenty years in the State prison. This is a just sentence, and it is to be hoped the courts throughout the country will visit with equally severe punishment every one convicted of cooly sporting with human life by scores, by placing obstructions on railroads.

Another Highly Important Letter.

We ask the undivided attention of those into whose hands this number of our paper may happen to fall, to the able, and as it appears to us, unanswerable positions assumed in the communication which we publish below. Will the reader lay aside for one moment his prejudices and prepossessions, and calmly review the array of facts presented? Their correctness will hardly be called in question by any one who is at all familiar with the history of our country. All we desire is that the subjoined letter should be read with candor and attention:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvanian:

SIR—As regards the second position assumed by us in our conversation, "*That every practical act of philanthropy in relation to Negro-Slavery, from and after the adoption of the Constitution, has emanated from and been effectuated by the Slaveholding States and their citizens,*" you will remember I said the first great practical act on the subject proceeded from Virginia, in the shape of the Ordinance of 1787, when she surrendered to the General Government the Territory now composing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with the proviso that Negro-Slavery should be forever excluded from it, although by the Local Law, the whole was Negro-Slave Territory. This, at least, is a full and fair set off to the abolition of Negro-Slavery in the Northern States prior to that time. For Negro-Slavery actually existed in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, under their Territorial Governments, to a limited extent, and it was only to a limited extent that the same institution existed in the Northern States when they abolished it. In both there were but few Negroes in comparison with the great mass of the population, and the Slave-owners were rather an exception to the general rule of the society than otherwise. In neither had the system become interwoven with the general system of the community, though acknowledged by the Local Law of both. Besides, the Slave-owners found them valueless at home, and sold them off for the most part, before the Acts of Emancipation went into effect. But be this as it may, by this one act of Virginia, a larger realm of Negro-Slave Territory was made non-Slaveholding Territory, than is embraced in the whole of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined.—What have the defamers of the South and the Democracy to say to these facts?

The second great practical act of philanthropy on the subject, originating with the South, arose immediately after the adoption by the Federal Congress of the Ordinance of 1787, and is to be found in the clause of the Constitution abolishing the Slave Trade.—During the Session of the Convention to frame the Constitution, the Representatives of the Southern States, with the exception of South Carolina, brought forward a proposition for the immediate suppression of the Slave Trade. This proposition was at once, warmly opposed by the Representatives of most of the Northern States, on the ground that the Northern States were too deeply interested in that trade to consent to its immediate suppression. New England and Old England had not only supplied the whole Continent of America, for a hundred years, with negro slavery, and to such extent, that it is undeniably true, that every negro-slave at this day living in the Southern States, is held *as such* under Bills of Sale originally from one or the other of them; but New England was at this very time, largely engaged in the infamous traffic and had millions of dollars invested in it.—Neither New Hamshire, nor Massachusetts, nor Rhode Island, nor Connecticut then saw any philanthropy in the proposition of the South to abolish this inhuman traffic. They were too deeply concerned in its profits, and had too much capital, and too many ships, and too many citizens involved in it, to surrender it on any principle of National policy, humanity or religion. Their Representatives in the Convention, I will do them the justice to say, ably and zealously represented the interests, feelings and wishes of their constituents, in opposition to the measure of the Southern Representatives for the immediate suppression of the Slave Trade.

The contest on the subject between the North and the South, became at length so heated, that for fear of breaking up the Convention without the accomplishment of union, the South yielded to a compromise in favor of the North. They agreed that the North might enjoy the profits of the trade for twenty years longer, but then it should cease.—Hence the clause of the Constitution upon which the act of Congress on the subject is framed, reads "1808," instead of 1788, as the South would have had it. What have the defamers of the South and of Democracy to say to these facts?

The third great practical act of philanthropy proposed on the subject by the Southern States, or their citizens, may be found in the "*Colonization Society*" and the purchase of "Liberia," on the coast of Africa, as a home for emancipated negro slaves. The first national president of this Society was Chief Justice John Marshall, of Virginia, and its second national president was Henry Clay, of Kentucky. The first state president of this Society in Virginia, was ex-President James Madison, and its second state president in Virginia, was ex-President John Tyler. Space will not permit me to indulge in details, but it will be scarcely denied that this Association in its primary inception, in its successful beneficence, in its happy providences, and the actual results it has already accomplished in behalf of the negro race, both in America and in Africa, deservedly ranks with all right-thinking and right intentional men, among the noblest institutions of humanity of which the age can boast. It has already led to the emancipation of thousands who would otherwise have been forever slaves, and supplied them with all the appliances and comforts of an independent home and free Republican government, in that quarter of the world from which they originally came, and to which God and nature assigned them—where "none may make them afraid," and from whence they may spread the arts of peace and civilization among their brethren over the continent of Africa. What have the defamers of the South, and of the Democracy to say to these facts? They abuse the Colonization Society, because they perfer the emancipated negro here to compete with white labor in industrial pursuits, and with white electors at our election polls. For one, I had rather have them further off, if emancipated.

The fourth great practical philanthropy manifested by the South and her citizens, in connexion with negro slavery, *may be found in the strongest and purest expression of emancipation sentiment probably ever made by man*, to which I shall advert, and for which I am indebted to the Rev. Dr. Stiles, of the Presbyterian Church North, much of whose language even I shall use. How shall we try the purity and power of a sentiment in the human heart? Surely not by words—not by any process of stubborn and imperious agitation—not by any transient aid and comfort furnished to flying slaves. All these, and many similar developements, may cost but little. The power of a principle exhibits itself by the labors it can put forth, the oppositions it can resist, the self-denials it can bear, and the *sacrifices* it can make. Where shall we find the most commanding expression of that calm, enlightened, benign, high-souled sentiment of emancipation in connection with the negro slave, which is uttered by the *sacrifice?* Will you point to England and her £20,000,000 for the liberation of the blacks in the West Indies? These things will work an abatement of our appreciation of this act of England. First, this sum was furnished by the richest treasury in the world. Second, only the annual interest of this sum has been paid; the principal never will be until her national debt is paid, which can never be. Third, this sum was paid by her, not to benevolent principle, but to self-interest. She thought that free labor in the West Indies would be far superior to slave labor there, and therefore, by the Act of Emancipation, she would get her sugars at a penny a pound less than she was then paying, which would return to her 100,000,000 of pounds in the place of the 20,000,000 pounds thus expended. Again she desired to open up the abolition question, to produce strife and dissension in this Union, that constituted her great rival in commerce and manufactures.—England never yet performed a disinterested national act of philanthropy. But the citizens of the Southern States, since the adoption of the Constitution, have emancipated 250,000 negro slaves. Assuming the average value of these slaves to have been five hundred dollars, which is under rather than over the mark, the citizens of the Southern States have contributed $125,000,000 towards *emancipation.* And when we consider that in almost every case of individual emancipation at the South, a sum equal to the full value of the slave, has been invariably given to him to enable him to purchase a home for himself, and in addition to this, the immense sums contributed to the Colonization Society by others, we do not exaggerate the sum voluntarily bestowed in this way by the South, when we set it down at $250,000,000. This immense sum has been actually *paid out*, not interest only, but principal also;—not by a rich public treasury, but by private families, who lived by the slaves they surrendered;—not for the public eye, but in the retirement of private life;—not under circumstances which provided the slightest hope of pecuniary emolument, but from no other possible motive than quiet and conscientious sentiment. What can the defamers of the South and of Democracy say to these facts?

The fifth great philanthropic manifestation made by the Southern States and their citizens in this connection, may be found in the fact, *that they have effectuated a larger conversion of the heathen than the whole world beside, through the conversion of their negroes from Barbaric Polytheism to Christianity and God.* What is the whole number of Heathens which the American Church presents at this day as converts to Christianity? The American Board of Missions have 26,000; the Baptist, 15,000; the Methodist, 13,000; the Presbyterians, 250; and the Episcopalians only 71—in all 54,321. For this statement I am indebted to the Rev. Dr. Stiles, of the Presbyterian Church North. Now, one branch alone of the Methodist Church South, numbers 134,722 negro-slave members, more than three times the number of heathen converts than the combined American Church can produce. The number of members in the whole heathen church of the world, according to the ablest and best authorities, reaches only 200,000 members. Look again at the South. To say nothing whatever of the colored members of the churches in Maryland, (and they are numerous;) nor of those of the Presbyterian Church South; nor those of the Episcopal Church South; nor those of the Lutheran Church South, and several other denominations, all of which have many colored members, There are enrolled upon the lists of two church denominations alone, at the South, negro-members in the Methodist Church 134,000, and in the Baptist Church 130,000, making in these two branches only, 264,000 heathen converts. Thus it appears that the South and her citizens have redeemed scores of thousands more of the family of man from savageism and heathenism than all the churches of the "*Free Soil*" of the world combined have yet gathered within their fold. It seems indeed, that the Almighty in his wisdom has selected southern institutions and southern philanthropy, through the grace of the Saviour, as his methods of removing the curse from Ham and redeeming Africa.—What, I again ask, have the defamers of the South and of Democracy to say to these facts? They can only answer through the ravings of fanaticism!

I might enlarge upon the great additional philanthropic fact connected with the subject of the *vast social and mental improvement of the negro slave of the Southern States*, since his first introduction there by old England and New England, but I fear to impose too much upon you. When landed in this country, the African captive belonged to the most degraded heathen and barbarian tribes upon the face of the globe. His descendants are now far removed from the universal debasement of his progenitors. Changes for the better have marked the history of negro slavery from its commencement to the present hour. Not only has the slave been redeemed from barbarism to civilization, and from heathenism to christianity, but from being in his social condition, a blood-thirsty and predatory animal, living by the butcheries he was eternally committing upon his fellows, he has been rendered an orderly member of society, humane to his fellows, and of vast benefit to the family of man. The laws of the Southern States in reference to the negro slave, are more benign than any code of laws in reference to a subject class, ever framed among men; and the customs of the dominant class exact from him less labor, and bestow upon him more care than the customs of any dominant class in Europe exact from and bestow upon its so-called "*free white laborers.*" Everywhere else in the world the laboring classes have to provide themselves with houses, lands, clothing, food, fuel and medical attendance, and have also to take care of their aged, infirm and adolescent. If one is too old for work, or too infirm for work, or too young for work in other societies, and has no family or friend who can and will provide for him out of his daily acquired pittance, he necessarily has to appeal to charity and the alms house for the means to sustain life.—The daily receipts of the day laborer, even in the best regulated communities elsewhere, but scantily supply the means of paying rent, and providing requisite food, raiment, fuel, and medical attendance for himself and family. Sickness or accident often subject him to the mercy of his landlord, and render him destitute of the necessaries of life. In the Southern States the negro slave is always bountifully supplied with all the necessaries of life, never suffers from the want of medical attendance, has his aged and infirm and adolescent amply provided for, and reared in comfort, cultivates the land whose products return to himself rent free; and never, from the hour of his birth to the day of his death, passes a day without being secure in his tenement and home. Even his family, though liable to be sold, are nevertheless more united in time and space, than the families of the slaveholders themselves, and incomparably more so than the families of the North that rarely "abide in one story," which fact is too easy of demonstration to admit of argument.

In conclusion, the census of 1850 exhibits the statistics showing less blindness, deafness, lunacy and suffering among the negro slaves of the South than among any other four million of laborers in the universe, with regard to whom statistics have been made; and to this fact our enemies can answer nothing.

The third position I assumed in our Convention I will consider in my next.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN TYLER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerrotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 9.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2.1 P. M., and 9.34 A. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Hopewell, on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS, & Co. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found, at low prices,

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.—The flour market is steady with a fair export demand, and prices are firm. Sales of 1500 bbls. Wyoming, at $6.62½ ₱ bbl; 500 bbls. superfine, fresh ground, at $6.50, and bbls "J. C. Kern's" extra family at $7.25. There is a fair demand for the supply of the city retail trade at $6.50@8.50 ₱ bbl., as in quality. Rye flour is not inquired for, and held at $3.50 ₱ bbl. Corn meal is scarce and steady. Sales of 1500 bbls. Brandywine at $3.75 ₱ bbl.

Wheat is in fair demand and firm, the supply being limited. Sales of 6000 bu. at 153c. ₱ bu. for prime red, and 163c. for white. Rye is in fair request, with sales of 1200 bu. Penna at 75c ₱ bu. Corn is in good demand with but a limited supply. Sales of 6000 bu. good and prime Southern yellow at 64c ₱ bu. afloat. Oats are dull. Sales of 1200 bu. prime old at 39c. and some new at 38c. ₱ bu.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING at Saulsburg.—The Democrats of West, Barree and Jackson townships will hold a public meeting at SAULSBURG, Barree township, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER, inst. John Scott and T. P. Campbell, Esqr's, and others, will address the meeting. Let there be a full turn out of the Democracy and all others seeking correct information,

DEMOCRATS,

September 3, 1856.

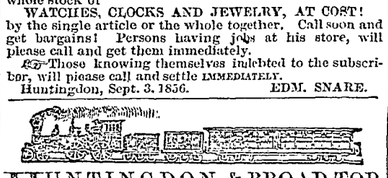
SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST!

by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

On and after Wednesday, September 3, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	9.30	Arrive	2.01
" McConnellstown	9.45	Leave	1.46
" Pleasant Grove	9.54	"	1.37
" Marklesburg	10.04	"	1.25
" Coffee Run	10.20	"	1.04
" Rough & Ready	10.30	"	12.55
" Fishers' Summit	10.50	"	12.39
" Saxton	11.10	"	12.23
" Riddelsburg	11.26	"	12.07
Arrive at Allaquippa	11.36	"	12.M

SECOND TRAIN.

	P.M.		A.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	8.34
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.19
" Pleasant Grove	5.54	"	8.10
" Marklesburg	6.06	"	7.58
" Coffee Run	6.20	"	7.42
" Rough & Ready	6.30	"	7.34
" Fishers' Summit	6.50	"	7.16
" Saxton	7.10	"	6.50
" Riddelsburg	7.26	"	6.37
Arrive at Allaquippa	7.34	Leave	6.30

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with the following Trains on Pennsylvania Rail Road: the Express Train West at 7.12 a. m.—the Through Mail Train East at 2.36 p. m., and the Through Mail Train West at 5.18 p. m.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

September 3, 1856.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) PHILADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Persian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House, (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO.

174 Chestnut Street, above 7th.

September 3, 1856—3m.

GUN NOTICE.—Andrew Wurfflein,

Importer and Manufacturer of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,

No. 122 North Second Street, Philadelphia,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel Shot Guns, large duck guns, rifles and pistols, of all kinds. Also, the celebrated cast steel rifles, with increased twists to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

☞Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches. ANDREW WURFFLEIN.

September 3, 1856—3m.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—OFFICE, 160 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, will be held at Powelton, (Philadelphia,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

Premiums from $25 to $200, amounting in the aggregate to $4,000, will be offered for the various classes of Domestic Animals, Fruits, American Wines, Vegetables, Grains, and Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

A Local Committee at *Philadelphia, representing* the various branches of Industry, has been appointed to co-operate with the officers of the Society, in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition. And $15,000 have been guaranteed to meet expenses. This material aid, coupled with the excellence of the selected location, and the large amount of Premiums offered, induces the expectation that the Exhibition of 1856, will be superior to any of its predecessors.

A Grand Agricultural Banquet, in which ladies, as well as gentlemen, will participate, will take place on Friday, October 10th, when distinguished gentlemen will address the assemblage.

Favorable arrangements with the various railroads, for the transportation of Stock and other articles are in progress, the terms of which will be given on application at the office.

The List of Entries, the Awards of Premiums, and the Proceedings, will be published in the Journal of the Society for 1856.

The Premium List, with the Regulations and Programme of the Exhibition, will be furnished on application to Mr. JOHN M'GOWAN, Assistant Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, 160 Chestnut street, (Rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.) or by addressing the Secretary, at Boston. MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.

WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary.

September 3, 1856—3t.

STOVES, STOVES.—Wholesale and RETAIL.—We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those in want of a good article of Cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to wit:

Globe Cook. Completes. Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our Heating Stoves consist of Bar rooms, Cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our MACGREGOR Heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, *warranted* to give more heat than any other Stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B. Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges & Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard, &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,

N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts.

September 3, 1856—3m.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER, next, on the premises, ALL THAT CERTAIN LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND, situate on Stone Creek, in Jackson township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Margaret H. Cummins, and John McIlroy, and containing FIVE ACRES and one hundred and forty-six perches, with a GRIST MILL, having three run of stones, a SAW MILL, PLASTER MILL, and DWELLING HOUSE thereon erected. These mills are nearly new, have been constructed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, are situated in a good wheat growing district, and can do as much and as good work as any other mills in the neighborhood. To any one desiring to purchase mill property this would be a suitable mark. This lot, &c. is to be sold as the property of William Cummins, deceased, by his administrators.

The terms of sale to be one third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

JOHN CUMMINS,

GEO. JACKSON,

August 27, 1856. Administrators.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 25th of SEPTEMBER, 1856, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, containing about sixty acres, being part of the Sugar Grove Farm, lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on the west side of Mill Creek, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of Irvin, Greene and others, being thereon erected a large two story frame tavern house, one saw mill, one barn and store house, one warehouse, three dwelling houses, and other buildings and out buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Kyle.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Defendant, of, in and to a tract of land lying partly in Brady and partly in Henderson township, adjoining lands of Irvin, Greene and Watson on the east, the Juniata river on the south, lands of John McCahan on the west, and James Simpson on the north, containing about 60 acres, more or less, most of which is cleared, with a large tavern house, stable, saw mill, store house, ware house and three dwelling houses. Also, the interest of defendant in a tract of land in Henderson township, adjoining on the north lands of Jane Armitage, on the east lands of James Simpson, on the south by Alexander Simpson, on the west by Samuel Goodman, containing 114 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared, with a house and barn and frame carpenter shop and excellent orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Goodman.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, August 27, 1856.

NOTE.—Plaintiff hereby gives notice, that on the sale of the Mill Creek property, the interest of James J. Goodman, in the premises, will first be offered for sale, subject to a mortgage of $2206 60, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1855. It will then be sold on the mortgage as the property of Robert Kyle, and the purchaser will take the title of William Buchanan discharged from liens.

The purchaser will be required to pay $400 when the property is struck down, and the balance of his bid on the acknowledgement of the Sheriff's deed at November Term.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates. JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.

August 20, 1856-3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors, and teachers for examinations in their respective districts as indicated in the following table.

Districts,	Time.	Place.
Tell,	Friday, Aug. 29,	Union School house.
Tod,	Tuesday, Sept. 2,	Newburgh,
Morris,	Thursday, Sept. 4,	Spruce Creek,
Franklin,	Friday, Sept. 5,	Hook School house.
Warriorsmark,	Saturday, Sept. 6,	Warriorsmark,
Alexandria,	Monday, Sept. 8,	Alexandria,
Porter,	Tuesday, Sept. 9,	"
Walker,	Wednesday, Sep. 10,	McConnellstown,
Henderson,	Thursday, Sep. 11,	Court house,
West,	Monday, Sep. 22,	S. C. Bridge,
Barree,	Tuesday, Sep. 23,	Manor Hill,
Jackson,	Wednesday, Sep. 24,	McAlevy's Fort,
Penn,	Friday, Sep. 26,	Marklesburg,
Hopewell,	Saturday, Sep. 27,	"
Brady,	Wednesday, Oct. 1,	Mill Creek.
Shirley,	Thursday, Oct. 2,	Aughwick Mills,
Shirleysburg,	Friday, Oct. 3,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	Saturday, Oct. 4,	Orbisonia,
Dublin,	Monday, Oct. 6,	Shade Gap.
Springfield,	Tuesday, Oct. 7,	Maddensville.
Clay,	Wednesday, Oct. 8,	Scottsville,
Cass,	Thursday, Oct. 9,	Cassville,
Cassville,	" "	"
Union,	Friday, Oct. 10,	Place of Elections.

The time of meeting will be, 10 o'clock a. m. at each of these places, and punctuality is very desirable. Teachers must attend a public examination if they desire certificates.

ALBERT OWEN,

Aug. 13, 1856-3m. *County Superintendent.*

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR OBTAINING A HOME IN THE WEST.—The undersigned offers to sell 4000 acres of fine tillable prairie land in a good healthy locality, within 85 miles of Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Rail Road, in Livingston county, Illinois. Will sell any number of acres to suit purchasers, and the terms of payment made to suit the circumstances of any persons that have too small a capital to open a farm on their strength. Men of large families can never have the same opportunity for getting a comfortable home. The proprietor of the land having a large farm opened, would give employment at good wages to purchasers that have more help than they need.

Will be found at the Exchange Hotel, until after the 1st September. Persons desiring to *move to the West* within 18 months, will do well to call.

JONATHAN DUFF,

Huntingdon, August 5, 1856. Agent.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon county, at the Fair to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next, 1856.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$5 00	Best draft horse,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best riding horse,	2 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
" colt under 1 year old,	1 00	Best match horses,	4 00
" brood mare,	3 00	Second best do.	2 00
Second best do.,	1 50		

Judges: A. P. Wilson, Esq., Huntingdon; R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek; John Colder, Porter; David Rupert, Hays Hamilton, Franklin.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair work oxen,	$4 00	Best cow,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	2 00
Best bull.	3 00	" two year old do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	" calf,	1 00

HOGS.

Best boar,	3 00	Best sow,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Best litter of pigs,	2 00

SHEEP.

Best fine wooled buck,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best fine wooled ewe,	3 00
Best Southdown do.,	3 00	Second best do,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best long wooled do.,	3 00
Best long wooled do.,	3 00	Best Southdown do.,	3 00

Judges: Samuel H. Bell, Shirley; Wm. Hileman, Morris; Peter Livingston, Barree; John Garner, Penn; Eli Wakefield, Brady.

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.,	1 00

Judges: Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson; John Shaver, Shirley; A. B. Sangaree, Walker; Wm. Hutchison, Warriorsmark; Samuel Wigton, Franklin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3 00	Best wheat drill,

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Select Poetry.

THE RETURN HOME.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I'm with you once again my friends,
No more my footsteps roam,
Where it begun my journey ends,
Amid the scenes of home.
No other clime has skies so blue,
Or streams so bread and clear,
And earth no heart so warm and true,
As those that meet me here.

Since last, with spirits light and free,
I pressed my native land,
I've wandered many miles at sea,
And miles on land;
I've seen all nations of the earth,
Of every hue and tongue,
Which taught me how to prize the worth
Of that from which I sprung.

In distant countries when I heard
The music of my own
O! how my echoing heart was stirred!
It bounded at the tone!
But when a brother's hand I grasped,
Beneath a foreign sky,
With joy convulsively grasped,
Like one about to die.

My native land I come to you
With blessing and with prayer,
Where man is brave and woman true,
And free as mountain air.
Long may our flag in triumph wave
Against the world combined,
And friends a welcome, foes a grave,
On land and ocean find.

Political and Miscellaneous.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Was Born
On the 23d of April, 1791,
AT STONY RITTER.
On the Eastern slope of the Alleghanies.
In 1805,
He entered Dickinson College.
He Graduated with Distinguished Honor
In 1809.
The same year,
He commenced the study of Law, and was
Admitted to the Bar, November 17,
1812.
His career in the
PROFESSION WAS A SERIES OF SUCCESSIVE TRIUMPHS.
In 1814
He made a powerful speech in favor of a VICTORIOUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN,
And volunteered
AS A COMMON SOLDIER
In the ranks of
THE AMERICAN ARMY!!!
October, 1814,
He was elected a member of the
PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,
Where he declared "That the Invading Enemy must be driven from our shores," and
Proclaimed himself in favor of
THE NATURALIZED CITIZEN,
And opposed to
The Proscription of Foreigners.
October, 1815,
He was again elected
to the Legislature, and in
1820, was sent to Congress; was
re-elected for five successive terms.
And during these ten years in Congress,
he immortalized himself for eloquence,
and made the world acknowledge
him to be a statesman: and
in 1821, he spoke in
favor of
MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS;
Against the Bankrupt Bill;
In support of the
TARIFF:
And proclaimed himself opposed to
SECTIONALISM,
and a representative neither of the East, nor
West, the North nor South,
BUT FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY.
In 1824,
He spoke in favor of the Niagara Sufferers in the War of 1812, and for the Presidency pronounced himself emphatically,
FOR ANDREW JACKSON.
In 1825,
He analyzed the
Judiciary System and spoke in favor of the Independence of the South American States. In 1826, he declared, in
Congress, that Spain should
cede to no government but
that of the
UNITED STATES
the
ISLAND OF CUBA,
and
made a triumphant
speech in support of pensions for Revolutionary Soldiers.
In 1828, he took a strong position in favor of retrenchment in national expenses. In 1830, he made his profound speech on the impeachment of Judge Peck, and vindicated the rights of the Public Press. In 1831, he voluntarily retired from Congress. In 1832, President Jackson appointed him
MINISTER TO RUSSIA,
where
He succeeded in making a most important
Commercial Treaty.
In 1833, he was elected to the
UNITED STATES SENATE.
In 1834,
He took his seat, and in a masterly speech on French Reprisals, declared that we must not only assert our rights but maintain them. In 1835–6, he attacked incendiary publications. He became at the same time the exponent of national sympathy for
TEXAN INDEPENDENCE.
In 1837, he took strong ground in favor of the Expunging
Resolutions declaring
ANDREW JACKSON
to be the Savior of the Liberty of our Country; and in speaking upon our relations with Mexico, uttered that sentence which will be immortal as our own glorious history: "MILLIONS TO DEFEND OUR RIGHTS; BUT NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE." HE IS TO BE PRESIDENT OF OUR UNION.

The Cause of Prairies.

In a recent number of *Life Illustrated*, over the signature of "Bluff," in notes and queries, occurs the following question.—"What is the cause of prairies without timber, or the best theory on the subject?" Having resided for a number of years in the prairie country of the West, the same inquiries have often arisen in my mind, and I would here in answer, state the conclusion on which I have arrived on the subject.

It is an opinion held by many, that the prairie region of the West was once covered by the waters of a great inland sea or lake, and that in process of time, by geographical causes, it was elevated to its present level. The theory is also supported by the fact, that in many places there have been found at various depths beneath the surface, remains of different kinds, but especially leaves of trees, bark, cinders, etc.

There appears to be two principal causes for the existence of prairies in their present state. These are the close sod of the prairie grass, which tends to prevent the germination and the growth of the seed of trees; and the fires, which in unhabited parts, so frequently sweep over the country and destroy the young trees which have succeeded in establishing themselves in the soil.

These views are sustained by various reasons. The soil of the woodlands that skirt the prairies is mostly of a different quality from the prairie soil, and thus more favorable to the growth of trees than of grass. Lying along the bluffs which follow the course of streams, it is more broken and hilly. It is of a poorer quality, being more exposed to the washings of the rains. Again, where the country is settled, and the fires excluded, we frequently observe a growth of briers and hazel. These are soon choked out by the hardy plum and crab-apple, which later in time give place to the still more flourishing forest trees. Sometimes the brier or hazel composes the strip next the open prairie; interior of this, and nearer the timber, the plum, black haw and crab-apple are found; then come the young forest trees, and finally the full grown timber. We have seen quite extensive tracts undergoing this process of transformation. The facts here given are sufficient to convince our own mind, although we do not claim that the opinions expressed would stand the test of a more scientific investigation.

Elephantine Wrestlers in Japan.

"The attention of all was suddenly riveted upon a body of monstrous fellows, who tramped down the beach like so many huge elephants. They were professional wrestlers, and formed part of the retinue of the princes, who kept them for their private amusement and for public entertainment.—They were twenty-five in number, and were men enormously tall in stature, and immense in weight of flesh. * * * They were all so immense in flesh that they appeared to have lost their distinctive features, and seemed to be only twenty-five masses of fat. Their eyes were barely visible through a long perspective socket, the prominence of their noses was lost in the puffiness of the bloated cheeks, and their heads were almost set directly on their bodies, with merely folds of flesh where their neck and chin are usually found. Their great size, however, was more owing to the development of music than to the deposition of fat; for, although they were evidently well fed, they were not less well exercised and capable of great feats of strength. As a preliminary exhibition of the power of these men, the princes set them to removing the sacks of rice to a more convenient place on the shore for shipping. Each of the sacks weighed not less than one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and there were only a couple of the wrestlers who did not carry each two sacks at a time. They bore the sacks on the right shoulder, lifting the first from the ground and adjusting it without help, but obtaining aid for raising the second. One man carried a sack suspended by his teeth, and another taking one in his arms, turned repeated somersaults as he held it, and apparently with as much ease as if his tons of flesh had been so much gossamer, and his load a feather."—*Dr. Hawk's Narrative of Japan Exped.*

RIGHT AND LEFT.—The Gainsville, (Wis.) *Free Press*, a rank Abolition paper, *with Fremont at its mast head*, discourses in this style of his candidate. Hear him:

"His explorations in the West attest his perseverance and courage. Aside from these, IN WHAT HAS HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF? *True, he was a member of the California Legislature*, and served for part of a term in the United States Senate. HE WAS LONG ENOUGH IN BOTH TO SATISFY THE OBSERVING THAT HIS FIELD OF GLORY IS ON THE PRAIRIES AND IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE WEST, and NOT IN THE SENATE CHAMBER OR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE NATION."

And again growing eloquent and romantic over the hero of the "ride of the one hundred," he comes down on his Black Republican Presidential representatives in the following meat-axe style:

"*But the adventures of the path-finder will arouse no enthusiasm among the people.* They may admire his daring, but settle down in conviction that SOMETHING MORE THAN THE SAGACITY OF A HUNTER OR AN INDIAN GUIDE IS NEEDED IN A PRESIDENT. THE PEOPLE ARE SICK OF PUPPETS SET UP FOR THEIR HOMAGE BY POLITICIANS. The times demand a Statesman at the helm of the ship of State—a Statesman who has been tried and found true."

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. A NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE TO BEDFORD SPRINGS! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday July 15, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	7.30	Arrive	2.15
" McConnellstown	7.45	"	2.02
" Pleasant Grove	8.04	"	1.54
" Marklesburg	8.15	"	1.43
" Coffee Run	8.25	"	1.33
" Rough & Ready	8.33	"	1.24
" Fishers' Summit	8.45	"	1.15
" Saxton	9.05	"	12.55
" Christy's	9.20	"	12.10
Arrive at Hopewell	9.35	Leave	12.25
	P.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	9.10
" McConnellstown	5.45	"	8.55
" Pleasant Grove	5.51	"	8.47
" Marklesburg	6.02	"	8.35
" Coffee Run	6.13	"	8.24
" Rough & Ready	6.21	"	8.16
" Fishers' Summit	6.32	"	8.05
" Saxton	6.50	"	7.45
" Christy's	7.10	Leave	7.30

The morning train for the mines and Bedford will connect with the Philadelphia train west at Huntingdon.—The 2 o'clock train will connect with the mail train east and west on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The 9 o'clock P M train from the mines and Bedford will connect with the lightning train east on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Passengers by this route to Bedford Springs, gain half a day in time and save two dollars in fare over any other route.

Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BURN, *Superintendent.*

July 15, 1856.

LOST—On Wednesday the 30th ult., a GOLD BREAST-PIN, with three settings of hair, and marked E. H. C. The finder leaving it at this office will be liberally rewarded. August 6, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND*, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards*, on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whitoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and a *Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any farther information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon. DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.

July 8, 1856.—3m

☞Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, Intelligencer, Lancaster, Gazette, Reading, each publish 3 m. and send bill to this office.

STOVES! STOVES!—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those wanting Stoves, to their extensive stock of Stoves, Gas Ovens, Furnaces, &c., &c., comprising a greater assortment than can be found at any other Store in the United States.

Purchasers will find it an advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere. For sale wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms. NEMAN & WARNICK,

N. E. corner 2nd and Race streets. Philadelphia.

N. B. They are Agents for the celebrated Macgregor Heating Stoves. April 9, 1856–3m.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted by book account or otherwise to Col. Geo. Gwin, are notified that collection of all claims unpaid by the first day of August next, will after that be enforced by law.

JOHN SCOTT,
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856. Assignee.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANIGER has taken rooms in the old Presbyterian Church for the purpose of giving lessons on the Guitar, Melodeon and *Piano, and in vocal music.*

TERMS—$10 per quarter of twenty-four lessons at her rooms, and $15 per quarter when the lessons are given at the residence of pupils in town. She will also teach the German and French languages. Huntingdon May 28, '56

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a hand-some assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

ICE CREAM, CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY.—The subscriber will furnish at short notice, families or parties, in or out of town, with either or all of the above articles. His assortment of Confectionaries is of the best, and his Ice Cream and Cakes shall give satisfaction. Give him a call.

ECLARIS THOMAS.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—The Goods in Col. Gwin's Store are selling off by retail AT COST: and they will be sold *below cost and upon time* to any one who will buy the whole stock, or a large part of it.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.

Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

SCYTHES and SNATHES.—Grain and Grass Scythes of the best brand and quality. Also, a variety of *Patent and Screw Adjusting Snaths, Hay* Forks and Rakes, for sale at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN & CO.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of
LOVE & MDIVIT.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Summer Coats,	87½
Summer Pants,	87½
Summer Vests,	87½

AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said deceased will please make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN LONG, *Administrator.*

Shirleysburg, July 16, 1856.*

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, *it is now admitted on all hands, that* every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS,
at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & MDIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & MDIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pecteral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FANCY SOAPS,
At the Cheap Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON,
Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.,
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL,
Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER,
Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

EDM. SNARE,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT,
Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL,
Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS,
Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 50 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.
And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS and BRUSHES,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,
Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes*, Spices of all kinds, *Window Glass of all sizes*, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits. *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin, by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patchorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Diamond Square, opposite Couts' Hotel.
Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ¾ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of
CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and *Office stoves* for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniacs and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of *Spring* and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, Silk Challi, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham, Delaine, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chinizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c.

Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Cassinets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nankeen, Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloth.

Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my Goods.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the *citizens of this place*, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, *Hair Braids*, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles: silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Barages, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c. in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Barages, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock *before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep* a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose!

MOSES STROUS,
Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main street, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &d., &c.. &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.

LONG & DECKER.

Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall formely used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street The course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and also Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics, and Political Economy, delivered by members of the Bar.

The Student passes through a course comprising over four hundred forms, writing out, Journalizing, Posting, and closing four entire sets of Books, solving Problems, &c., precisely as in real business, and in addition to this he has large practice in oral and blackboard exercises, in opening and closing Single and Double Entry Books, in Partnership, Administration, Joint and Compound Company settlements, in receiving a partner into co-partnership, and settling with a retiring one, all of which, together with various other *exercises and calculations*, cannot fail to give full satisfaction and profit the learner.

Students can enter, at any time, a day or evening class, or both, if they wish—the time is unlimited. They can leave at any time and return at pleasure without additional charge.

☞Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books.

For any other particulars address personally or by letter,
T. H. POLLOCK,
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856. Principal.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.

H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied